THE Bombay Gazette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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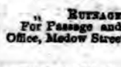
Bombay, 16th August 1862.

FOR SURAT.



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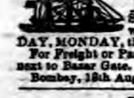
Bombay, 18th August 1862.

FOR SURAT.



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Bombay, 12th August 1862.

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August 4th, 1862.

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[From 16th June 1862, and until further notice.]

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SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances. Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	Bombay ..... Dep.	8 0	8 30	3 0	7 45	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... "	8 22	8 52	3 17	8 0	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... "	8 35	...	...	8 13	5 44	...	9 13	2 56
8	Mahim ..... Arr.	...	...	...	8 22	5 55	...	9 22	3 7
9½	Coorla..... dep.	8 48	...	...	...	...	6 11	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... "	9 18	9 40	...	...	...	6 43	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... "	9 30	9 57	4 9	...	...	7 0	...	...
33½	Callian ..... Arr.	10 10	10 37	4 43	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian ..... Dep.	10 15	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla..... "	10 40	...	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wasind ..... "	11 15	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
58½	Shapoor..... "	11 35	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khardee ..... "	12 20	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...
	Goolburn Viaduct "	1 50	...	8 45	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah ... Arr.	2 20	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

	Egutpoora ... Dep.	P.M. 6 0	...	A.M. 5 30	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... "	6 50	...	6 30	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nasick ..... "	7 50	...	7 40	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... "	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ..... "	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... "	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ..... "	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum... Arr.	...	...	1 45	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian ..... Dep.	...	A.M. 10 42	P.M. 4 48	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor..... "	...	11 10	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel..... "	...	11 55	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
67½	Tillowlee ..... "	...	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee ... Arr.	...	12 40	6 45	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
			P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				
	Khandalla ... Dep.	...	4 0	10 15	7 0	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee ..... "	...	4 20	10 35	7 20	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... "	...	4 50	...	7 53	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum..... "	...	5 25	...	8 25	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... "	...	6 15	12 25	9 25	...	...	...	...
112½	Poona ..... Arr.	...	6 30	12 35	9 40	...	...	...	...
	Poona ..... Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 10 0	...	...	...	...
130½	Corcolee ..... "	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ..... "	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...
152½	Patus..... "	...	...	...	12 22	...	...	...	...
177	Deoksal..... "	...	...	...	1 50	...	...	...	...
188½	Poonulwaree ..... "	...	...	...	2 25	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor ..... "	...	...	...	3 25	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim..... "	...	...	...	3 57	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road..... "	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...
237½	Mayheh ..... "	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol ..... "	...	...	...	6 23	...	...	...	...
276½	Sholapore ... Arr.	...	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance. Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.					
	Sholapore ... Dep.	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol ..... "	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Mayheh ..... "	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ..... "	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... "	6 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor ..... "	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ... "	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Deoksal..... "	8 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus ..... "	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum ..... "	10 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Corcolee ..... "	11 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168½	Poona ..... Arr.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona ..... Dep.	P.M. 12 35	9 0	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee ..... "	12 50	9 20	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum..... "	...	10 20	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla ..... "	...	10 55	6 5	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee ..... "	2 45	11 20	6 55	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Khandalla ... Arr.	3 0	11 35	7 10	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sunday Extra	Sundays Extra.
		A.M.	P.M.					
	Campoolee ... Dep.	6 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Tillowlee ..... "	...	2 45	...	...	...	...	...
22½	Narel..... "	6 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
34½	Budlapoor..... "	...	3 58	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian..... Arr.	7 55	4 45	...	...	...	...	...
	Chalisgaum.. Dep.	P.M. 2 45	...	A.M. ...	...	...	...	...
20	Nandgaum ..... "	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Munmar ..... "	5 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
56½	Lassulgaum ..... "	6 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
67½	Niphar ..... "	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Deolalee for Nasick ..... "	9 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	...
103	Nandore ..... "	9 55	...	8 55	...	...	...	...
118½	Egutpoora ... Arr.	10 55	...	10 0	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

	Kussarah ... Dep.	A.M. 5 0	P.M. ...	P.M. 1 20	A.M. ...	A.M. ...	P.M. ...	A.M. ...	P.M. ...
	Goolburn Viaduct "	6 0	...	2 50	...	...	...	...	...
126½	Khardee ..... "	6 10	...	3 10	...	...	...	...	...
140½	Shapoor..... "	6 55	...	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
144	Wassind ..... "	7 10	...	4 15	...	...	...	...	...
153½	Titwalla..... "	7 40	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Callian..... Arr.	8 0	...	5 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian..... Dep.	8 5	4 50	5 12	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Tannah ..... "	8 45	5 30	5 55	...	8 0	...	...	...
259½	Bhandoop ..... "	9 0	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...
267	Coorla ..... "	9 23	6 0	6 33	...	8 43	...	...	...
	Mahim..... "	...	...	...	9 20	...	7 0	10 0	8 0
270½	Dadur ..... "	...	...	6 41	9 28	...	7 9	10 10	8 9
274	Byculla ..... "	9 45	6 18	6 52	9 38	0 15	7 21	10 23	8 21
276½	Bombay ..... Arr.	10 0	6 30	7 4	9 50	9 30	7 33	10 35	8 33

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Bombay, 14th August 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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P. GRANT AND SON.

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ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

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EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses, &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for HERBERT & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

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ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to
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Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
HOPE MANILLA and TARRED, FROST'S Patent. This Rope to, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope Blocks to Match.

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COMMERCIAL.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 18th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rate.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 09/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 225 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	80 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	99 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	40½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	10 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3/9	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4/9	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	3.9 p. an.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,050 p. an.	Rs. 22,000 p. an.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 3,875 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	193 p. an.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. an.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par. [ly.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	(p. ann. 400 p. an.	[prem. Rs. 575 to 600
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Tarratie Mill Company	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.

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Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	94½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign, cash	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 249 Nominal
Carolus	" 294 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 222 do.
German Crowns	" 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

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To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£1 7s.	0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 5s.	0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To Hull	No offers.	
To China		
To Clyde		
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.	

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 16TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 375 to 380
New Surat	" 375 to 380
New Dholleras, and Broomgaw	" 385 to 390
New Oomrawuttee	" 375 to 380
New Comptas	" 370 to 380
New Dharwar Sawgieed	" 400 to 405
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 360 to 365
New Veravul	" 350 to 355
Khandeish	" 355 to 357
New Puttaneer	" 350 to 355
New Accola	" 330 to 335
New Manglore	" 350 to 355

OPIUM—Malva, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.
SEEDS—Linseed, Chandeah...at Rs. 7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... " 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ..... " 37 to 38 nominal.
" 26 to 27

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
" 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 30,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and remits the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. K. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 8 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, 8 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 8 per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ROBERT STEWART,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" (4	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. "
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11½d. "
Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... }

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at	1s. 11½d.	"
3 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand		.....	
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		.....	1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

[KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 30th May 1861. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 16	Surge	Webb	Hoodeda 29 July.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 15 Aug.
	Gazelle	Nacoda	Zanzibar 31 July.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
Aug. 17	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Surat.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Surge*, from Hodooda.—His Highness Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan; His Excellency Taid Rajah Balley; Mr. and Mrs. Harrowitch; Mr. M. Laden; Mr. and Mrs. M. Wolfman; Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Kluger; Mrs. E. Weinrout; Mrs. E. Torge, and 310 returned Pilgrims.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. H. James, and 17 natives.

Per Brig *Gazelle*, from Zanzibar.—21 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—50 natives.
Per Steamer *Mountstuart Elphinstone* to Surat.—25 natives.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Shaftesbury.—250 tons Coke, 468 cases Machinery, 111 packages Earthenware, 285 packages Wine, 3,163 packages Iron, 20 boxes Slates, 20 packages Merchandize.

From Mauritius.

Nanning.—8 bags Specie.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Victory.—150 packages Cloves, 183 cwt. 24 lbs., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 11 cases Black Aloes, 36 cwt.; 3 cases Scotra Aloes, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs.; 19 cases Mustuky Roomy, 4,251 lbs.; 12 cases Herabole, 23 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee & Co.

Istamboul.—1,722 pieces E. Teeth, 60 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs., Ebram Noordin & Co.; 225 pieces E. Teeth, 12 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs., Sackoor Futtaybhoy.

For Liverpool.

Forest Rights.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Contest.—300 bales Cotton, 1,000 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Childwickbury.—26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Jowravourmuli Sewlall.

Nora Graeme.—200 bales Cotton, 730 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

Buston Castle.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Pestonjee Jehangirjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hurridass Narron; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee.

Golconda.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Adirjee Cooverjee.

Lord Raglan.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

For Calcutta.

Maria Gray.—6 cases Sundries, Sewlall Rambuckus; 5 cases E. Chintz, 492 pieces; 35 pieces, China Silk Piece Goods, Mundram Rampurlap; 16 cases Sundries, Kirparam Hemutram; 10 cases Piece Goods, 590 pieces, Golabroy Balmukund; 4 boxes Mowra Spirit, 48 gallons, Ardaseer Bazonjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

1150	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	...	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	... ...	...
*346	Auckland, (paddle),	... ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ...	Bombay.
664	Bormuda, 2 (paddle), Chitty	...	Kurrachee.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... ...	... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley..		Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Sulb)	...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Phillope	...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt...		Bombay.
295	Cursetjee, (dat)	... ...	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	...	Kurrachee.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen	...	Bombay.
371	Ethersey, (flat).....	... ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	...	Under orders for Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce.....	...	Bombay.
215	Goolauc, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...		Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... ...	Persian Gulf.
500	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood.....	...	Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
220	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	... ...	Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157	Mabi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... ...	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	... ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),...	... ...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	...	River Indus.
149	Pictad, (screw), Searle.....	...	Bombay.
1245	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	...	Bengal Public Works Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison....	...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	...	Bombay.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.		River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine), ...	... ...	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	... ...	Advertise for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	...	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

955	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c.l. May 12)
1310	Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413	Euphrates, Cowen.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
886	Bucton Castle—G. S. King & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. August 2)
1046	Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
1120	Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. July 18)
1325	Euroclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. 18 Aug.)
875	Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.	(c. l. Aug. 7.)
154	Forest Hights, Thomson—Grey & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1124	Golconda, Hais—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 5)
1218	Hurrey Paddensuey—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 8)
1904	Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. July 25)
1017	Negociator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 15)
1091	Norah Graeme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. July 28)
1569	Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co.	(c. l. July 29)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. July 23)
578	Thomas Mitchell—Forbes & Latham & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 7)
632	Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.	
1220	Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

553	Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 30)

FOR MANILLA.

1060	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	

FOR AKYAB.

716	Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.	
791	Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.	

FOR SINGAPORE.

854	Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. July 16)

FOR CALCUTTA.

524	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	(c. l. Aug. 4)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Alcolin.	(c. l. May 12)
363	Tenasi, John Shaw—H. Mahomed Sedick	(c. l. Aug. 8)
688	Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

609	Shaw Allum, Profrong—Hajee Rohrum.	(c. l. July 24)
699	Fazel Binary, Nacoda—Hajee Rohrum.	(c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641	China, Logan—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. July 23)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sawjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazon.	(c. l. July 18)
450	Coringa (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 15)

FOR MAURITIUS.

250	Nasry, Nacoda—Sahamjee.	(c.l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.	(c. l. July 21)

FOR COLOMBO.

155	Koerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	(c. l. Aug. 4)

FOR MALDAVAN.

783	Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.	
290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff	
501	Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.	
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovel & Co.	
559	Bassorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.	
	Bartle Frere, Nacoda.	
502	Chatham, Thurtell.—D. H. Cama & Co.	
1006	Caduceus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.	
457	City of Poona, Nacoda.	
696	Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowaggar.	
1360	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
270	Elles ere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(laid up)
	Fazel Carrim, Nacoda.	
834	Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.	
310	Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Joosb.	
1069	Glen Isla, Poyntz—H. M. Sidik.	
387	Godavery, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co.	
1324	Hanneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1351	Herefordshire, Escott—Ewart Latham & Co.	
620	Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.	
865	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	
1060	Iskunderia, Malomed.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
499	Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopalnas Morajee.	
109	Nasseral Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.	
391	Nurbudda—Cursondass Varzdass.	
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	
419	Nanning, (s) Gibson—David Sassoon & Co.	
1008	Peerless, Myon—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
	Shaftesbury, Bennison—J. Tanner & Co.	
1131	Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.	
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.	
460	Scindian, (s), Mason—B. S. N. & Co.	
	Surge, Webb.	
497	Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers, (put in leaky)	
1131	War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

960	Benares, Wright.	
907	Emeu, Rennoldson.	
1299	Ganges, H. Wilkinson.	
1000	Pottinger. (Laid up.)	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

776	Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.	
857	Gaia, Fisher—Fleming & Co.	
744	Jane Paris, Steward—T. Danolly & Co.	
649	Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—Captain.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

445	Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	
495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

656	Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
498	Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.	
495	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.	
403	Washington, Manard—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MUSCAT.

460	Jeodal Barry, Nacoda.	

FOR BOMBAY.

736	Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.	
699	Alexander, Tejdon—McIver & Co.	
435	Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.	
656	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

600	A. B. Coutts, Robbings.	
494	Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.	
650	Clara, McPhun—Ashburner, Ball & Co.	
404	Gwalior, Thomson.....Fleming & Co.	(For sale)
441	Nemesis	
710	Ukko	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
731	Brandon, Umfreville ...	
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	July 16
783	Clyde, Jourdain .....E. Bates & Co.	
1192	Cospatrick, Etmslie.....W. Nicol & Co.	
766	Coromandel, Thomson...	July 7
591	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.	
588	Duke of Northumberland, Brown.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin.	
826	Eloisa, Philpot.....	
766	Empress of India, Thompson.R. Scovell & Co.	June 30
1057	Gloriana, Vaile .....Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 12
810

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JULY 26.

GALLE, *17th August* 3-5 P.M.

Latest Calcutta letters June 15th.

Consols ninety-four and one quarter.

Enfaced Papers, Fives, one hundred and four.

Bank discount two per cent.

Bar Silver sixty-one pence one-eighth.

Bullion in Bank eighteen millions; Reserve of notes nine-and-half millions.

Specie in Calcutta twenty thousand, other India full straits. India five.

Straits and China seventy-five thousand.

Indigo very quiet.

Sugar slightly dearer.

Rice, fine soft grain, rather lower, other steady.

Saltpetre dull, and nine pence lower, afloat.

Linseed six pence higher, but less briskey.

Rape one shilling higher.

Silk stagnant tone.

Corahs quiet with small delivery, Jute declined fifteen shillings.

Hides fair demand heavy average and Dacca dearer.

Lacdye chiefly bought in.

Shellac slightly dearer.

Holders firmer, checks business.

Safflower orderly, five shillings lower.

Castor advanced one farthing.

Cutch firm.

Wheat rather dearer.

Cotton declined half penny to one penny, closing better.

Yarn tending downward.

Shirtings nominally unaltered.

Indian shipments large, arrivals *Walmer Castle, Nankin City, Calcutta City, Tennaserem, Waccasta, Empress.*

EIGHT DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegram for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *3rd August.*

News from America to iwenty-fourth July.

Much despondency prevails in the Federal States at the aspect of affairs.

Halleck appointed chief of the Federal armies.

Coin disappearing from circulation.

Confederate successes in West confirmed.

Nashville reported in danger.

No fresh events.

Liverpool Cotton Market firmer. Best Surats sixteen pence half penny.

CALCUTTA.

15th August, 4-48 P.M.

Government Papers, four per cent., six and quarter to half.

Discount five per cent., four and half to three quarters premium.

Five half per cent., twelve quarters premium.

Exchange on London, first class credit, two shillings and five-sixteenths to three-eighths.

Freight to London, dead weight, fifty to fifty-seven shillings and six pence.

Jute seventy to seventy-five shillings.

Seeds eighty-two shillings and six pence to eighty-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inches, six rupees and eight annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds thirty-two inches, two rupees and twelve annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good second, seven annas and four pies per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, nominal.

Market for Twist, nominal.

WE have heard it stated on reliable authority, that Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot will succeed Mr. Laing as Financial Member of the Governor General's Council of India.—*Madras Times, Aug.* 11.

LOCAL.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT will be closed this day on account of the Hindoo holiday of Janma Ashtumee.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT will be held this day before the Hon'ble Commissioner, Sir M. Sausse.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—This day is the Hindoo holiday of *Gokul or Janma Ashtumee*, one of the greatest festivals observed by all classes of Hindoos.

THE HIGH COURT.—A meeting of the Judges of the High Court was held last Friday at the house of the Chief Justice,—there being present Sir M. Sausse and Messrs. Hebbert, Forbes and Couch,—for the purpose of making new rules and distributing the business of the new tribunal.

WE hear from Poona that Saturday last was a thorough Monsoon day, a day of steady, soaking rain. This rain was very much needed. For want of it, the cultivators had refrained from sowing their fields. They will now set to work heartily, because hopefully, to sow their bajeree and other crops. The rain has very sensibly affected the temperature, and the Poona folks are now enjoying delightfully cool weather. It is hoped that sickness, which has prevailed alarmingly there, will now decrease.

WASHING AND BATHING IN THE MOOMBADAVY TANK.—A memorial was recently presented to the Municipal Commissioners from Messrs. Culliandass Mohundass, and Dhurumsey Poonjaboy, the executors of the late Nathoobhoy Nagurdass, with reference to the intention of the memorialists to apply to the Legislative Council for an act to prevent people from bathing and washing clothes in the Moombadavy Tank. The Municipal Board expressed their concurrence in the objects of the memorialists, as to the necessity for at once taking measures for prohibiting bathing and washing in the tank. Both these practices, in the opinion of the Commissioners, rapidly foul the water, and give rise to a mass of floating filth that is not only offensive to the eye, but is also the source of most offensive effluvia which, in the heart of the native town, and spread over the large exhaling surface of this tank, must be highly prejudicial to the public health. They state, however, that the Board is altogether powerless in the matter under Act XIV of 1856, and that therefore the memorial must be submitted to Government, with the entire concurrence of the Board in its object, and with a request that Government would be pleased to afford its support to the proposed Bill. The Government having been communicated with on the subject, Mr. Under Secretary Piele replied to the Commissioners, and in doing so observed, that if the tank was private property the memorialists must make their own arrangements, if it is, as His Excellency in Council concludes it to be, a public tank, from the memorialists, by advice of counsel, not being able to prevent certain castes from bathing in it, and doing what they please, the tank is under Section LXXIII vested in and belongs to the Municipal Commissioners, and they can act under that section. If the tank is private as regards the tank generally, and public only as regards the Banians and Bhattias, His Excellency in Council does not consider that Government or the Municipality ought to interfere, but that the memorialists should settle with their own people amicably, or if that cannot be done, they should be left to their remedy at Law. The memorialists are therefore to be informed that if they claim the tank as their private property, Government cannot interfere to make any special laws on the subject of the use to which the tank shall be put, but that the Municipal Commissioners have power to make the necessary arrangements if the tank is a public one. Major Curtis appends the following minute:—Mr. Forjett, I think, told the memorialists that if they chose to make over the tank to the Municipality, it would be properly cared for; and they may be told so again.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., *16th August*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. the fatening. Ther. 72.

BULSAR.—S. E. light cloudy.

CANNANORE.—S. E. cloudy.

GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 80.

GOA.—W. S. W. light, partially cloudy.

KOLAPORE.—S. W. variable rainy.

MADRAS.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 84.

PAUMBEN.—Fair Ther. 86.

SURAT.—W. moderate rainy.

At 9 A.M., *17th August*, 1862.

BROACH.—W. west with clouds S. W. Ther. 74.

BULSAR.—Fair S. W.

CANNANORE.—Rainy S. E.

GALLE.—Fine. Ther. 82.

GOA.—Rainy W. N. W.

KOLAPORE.—Rainy S. W. light.

MADRAS.—Fair S. W. Ther. 83.

PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 84.

SURAT.—Rainy W. S. W.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—SATURDAY, 16TH AUG. (BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Mr. Mathew Wylie, a private medical practitioner, was charged with having been drunk on Friday evening last, at the Imperial Hotel.

From the facts adduced in evidence, the defendant had been to the Hotel on the previous evening, and while in a state of intoxication broken a large cheval glass, which, on being produced in court, showed that it had been rather roughly used, and the damage done thereto was estimated at Rs. 20. Mr. Constable Tighe took the defendant into custody at which time he was quite unable to take care of himself.

The defendant had nothing to say in his defence.

His Worship said, that the charge was fully proved against the defendant, and therefore ordered him to pay a fine of five rupees: and told the prosecutor that he could sue the defendant in the Small Cause Court for the damage done to the glass.

DESERTION.—Thomas John Rubie and Frederick Spittle, apprentices belonging to the ship *Childwickbury*, were charged with deserting from their ship.

Captain Henry Faithful stated that the prisoners were apprentices of the *Childwickbury*. On Thursday they got leave to go on shore and to return the next day; they did not return to the ship.

William Henry Hoare, Police Constable, stated that he apprehended the prisoners at Poona, where they had located themselves in the soldiers lines.

The prisoners in defence said, that they did not like the ship and that was the reason why they left her.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty and sentenced them to be imprisoned in the Common Jail for twelve weeks without labour, or until such time as the ship sailed.

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—This case was again called on at the appointed time.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by the crown solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Sangster, for the defendant.

Paymaster Serjeant Bennett cross-examined by Mr. Scoble.—From the time that defendant was placed under arrest I received my orders as pay Serjeant from Mr. Malone. From the 2nd of June until the defendant left Mhow I had no intercourse with him respecting the business of the pay office. The defendant had not access to the pay office during that time. During the time that defendant was under arrest I cannot state positively whether I did or not, carry money to the defendant from the divisional pay office. When I said that the defendant retained charge of the cash, I did so from observing that the receipts on the divisional paymaster, were taken from the pay office by Mr. Malone, and on his return the gharry invariably went to the defendant's house. I did not see him (Mr. Malone) hand the money to the defendant, but whenever money was required in the pay office I have seen the defendant's servant convey the cash from the defendant's house to the pay office. I have also seen money brought by Mr. Malone himself and by his servant. The greater part of the money was so received from day to day. I handed the unexpended balance to Mr. Malone. I cannot say positively whether he did or did not hand such balances to defendant. The March, April, May and June abstract were adjusted between Mr. Malone and the divisional pay office, and they were signed, I believe, by Mr. Malone. I cannot say positively whether or not the abstracts were submitted to the defendant before they were sent in. The defendant sent for the abstract book either in June or July, on one occasion only, as I recollect. After the removal of his office defendant did not to my knowledge send for any other book from the pay office. Mr. Malone took no part in the preparation of the account attached to No. 1, but was present at the latter part of the preparation and signed it as correct, each item was explained to him before he signed it. The items I believe to be correct. The ledger left at Mhow would, if produced, show what payments were received by officers on account of their pay for May up to the 22nd. The officers pay-day was the 18th of May for the month of April. The paymaster is often obliged to apply the money which he has in hand to the payment of contingencies. I struck the unexpended balance in the cash book, the entries were made by myself up to that date and correctly made, each officer having to sign against the amount he has received. That unexpended balance is correctly stated according to the cash book. That book was examined by the committee, they met in the pay-office, I believe that they went to the divisional pay office, I did not go with them. I see in Q that defendant is charged with Rs. 33,000, he is debited with Rs. 30,000, the alteration to Rs. 33,000 was made in Bombay by order of Mr. Malone. On the credit side of statement Q the defendant is credited in the first item with Rs. 5,235-10-10, after the defendant had left Mhow, Captain Weir, who was then acting on the responsibility of the committee of paymastership, went to the divisional pay office to draw this balance which is shown to the defendant's credit on June statement. The Rs. 33,000 were altered into Rs. 30,000 in consequence of an intimation from the divisional pay office. I cannot state why the three last items on the debit side and the last item on the credit side were not included in the statement A.a. they make a difference in the account of about Rs. 9,000. I do not know what has become of the paper which Mr. Malone had, and from which these four items were taken: it was in the handwriting of a clerk employed in the divisional pay office at Mhow, his name is Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee. On the 12th July 1862 Mr. Malone gave into my hand the sum of Rs. 12,934-8-4, to meet the requirements of that day.

Mr. Dunbar said, that the memorandum from which the witness had given the latter portion of his evidence, he (the learned counsel) had a right to see: therefore he demanded to inspect it for the purpose of re-examination.

Mr. Scoble said, that the counsel for the crown had no right to see the Memo. at all.

His Worship said, that he would like some authority to be shewn in support of the application.

Mr. Dunbar cited *Roscoe on criminal evidence.*

His Worship decided that Mr. Dunbar was entitled to inspect the Memo.

Witness continued.—The Rs. 934-8-4 in excess of the Rs. 12,000 was a balance remaining in Mr. Malone's hands from the day previous, the 11th July. After all payments had been made from the pay office, for the 12th July the unexpended balance, handed by me, to Mr. Malone, amounted Rs. 1,979-10-8. I find that there was a payment made by the defendant to Mr. Malone of Rs. 1,000 on the 15th July. The documents, intended for the defendant, which I gave to Mr. Malone, after the 3rd June were chiefly cash accounts they were statements showing the unexpended balance remaining in hand at the end of the day. I made out the statements by desire of Mr. Maloffe for the purpose of being handed to the defendant. I am aware that the defendant kept an account at the Oriental Bank in Bombay. He was in the habit of paying officers and regimental accounts by cheques on that Bank; a great many of the officers of the regiment availed themselves of that convenience. With reference to the item in account Q, I don't hold myself responsible. I consider Mr. Malone responsible having prepared it under his direction. After the 2nd June there were no entries made in the defendant's cash book, that is to say, none were made by me. On looking at the book I find that on the 29th and 31st May there were entries made, the entry made on the 29th May is on account of cash received by Surgeon Turnbull, on his private account for Rs. 323, the item of the 31st May, cash received by Colonel Prior on his private account Rs. 63, these are the only two items which I recollect having entered in the cash book after the assembling of the Committee on the 27th May.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunbar,—The adjustment of the abstract of the 6th Dragoons for the month of April, May and June were prepared by the divisional pay office clerk, named Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee. I was present at the preparation, and Mr. Malone afterwards signed them as being correct. From the time that the regiment arrived in Mhow up to the 2nd June, the public money was kept in the defendant's house. Whenever money was required the defendant's servant brought it from defendant's bungalow to the pay office; and up to the 2nd June the defendant had access to all the books, papers and documents in the office. Mr. Malone took with him to the defendant the statement laid before the committee on the 27th May, for explanation. The cash account for each month was kept separate, in the cash book produced before the committee on the 27th May. I was present when the committee were examining the cash book on the 27th May, I cannot state whether they examined the accounts for any other month contained in that book. In making up the balance that formed the first item in the debit side of the account attached to No. I, I did not examine the cash account for any other month, and for anything that I know there might have been a balance in the defendant's favor in the cash account for the month of April. I look at Q and A.a. now shewn to me, there is Rs. 3,000 added on the debit side, there was also Rs. 3,000 added on to the credit side of the same statement, so that the defendant is debited with Rs. 3,000 more in Q than he is in A.a. but he is also credited with Rs. 3,000 more in Q then he is in A.a. so that Rs. 3,000 has been added to both sides of the account. This document marked A.k. is in the handwriting of defendant. I made out the usual cash account shewing the unexpended balance on hand on the 15th July. The two papers put into my hands by the counsel for the defendant to refresh my memory, are the statements of receipts and disbursements made on the 12th and 15th July. These statements were made out by me according to the usual custom to be sent to the defendant. The note now produced, marked A.l., is in the handwriting of the defendant. I cannot say what day I received it. The troop settlement for April took place on the 6th or 7th May. The money due to the troops and officers for the month of April should have been paid out of the money received by the paymaster from the divisional paymaster in April. The balances due to the troops and officers for the month of April were entered in the cash account for the month of May produced before the committee of the 27th May, those balances were totalled up with other disbursements made in the month of May.

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until Tuesday next at two o'clock.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—THURSDAY, 14TH AUG. (BEFORE JUNARDAN WASSOODEWJEE ESQ.)

Samuel Perkes vs. Pallonjee Pestonjee, and others.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against defendants for recovery of the sum of Rs. 250, being charges for professional attendance and advice rendered as an Engineer and Architect.

Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. B. Barton for the defendants.

Mr. Barton said, that the defendants had paid Rs. 60 into Court, as they admitted that the plaintiff had attended on a few occasions. He had charged them Rs. 250 for advice and attendance, but they denied ever having employed him on the other occastons for which he had charged them, they denied likewise that they had entered into any agreement with the plaintiff.

Dr. Reid then called the plaintiff, when Mr. Barton said, that before going into the case, he would like to see any diploma that the plaintiff had in his possession showing that he was a Civil Engineer.

Plaintiff was then sworn and examined by Dr. Reid, he said.—I do not charge on an agreement but according to the usual rate of charges. My charges amounted to Rs. 252, but from that I give the defendants credit to the amount of Rs. 45 for an hotel bill for tiffins at the defendant's establishment. The charge of Rs. 250 was, I consider, just, and it was admitted to be so by some of the defendants. The charges were principally for long consultations and for surveys, the items ranged from 5 Rs. up to 30 Rs.

Mr. Barton remarked, that there had been no work done.

Dr. Reid said, that there had not been any special agreement.

Witness continued,—On the 9th May 1861, the defendants promised to pay me any charges that I made if I only devised means to do away with the nuisance arising from the smoke in the cooking apparatus. I was to design some mode of cooking that would be more cleanly and likewise get rid of the smoke nuisance at the Royal Hotel, which was kept by the defendants. I charged them 25 Rs. for a long consultation, which charge I considered to be reasonable. The defendant Manockjee asked me to come again, and enquired what my charge would be, when I told him that it would be from 5 Rs. to 10 Rs. a visit according to the length of time that it occupied. When I went to make surveys I charged more. Manockjee said that he would be very happy to pay me anything that I charged. At other times I charged 5 Rs. and 10 Rs. when I went to see the progress of the works.

Mr. Barton objected to the plaintiff giving evidence out of a book, it was no proof, the book was only a memorandum and might have been written up at any time; such evidence was not good in law.

Dr. Reid said, that the plaintiff had a right to refer to the book to refresh his memory. The law was different here to what it was in England.

Mr. Barton contended that the only way that it would be made evidence was to prove that the entries had been made in the book at the time of the dates.

Plaintiff continued,—Every item in the bill of particulars is correct.

Mr. Barton said, that every particular item must be proved, no matter how many, and whether they were made at the particular time stated.

Plaintiff continued,—Every one of the ordinary charges was due until I gave credit for the 45 Rs. and services were rendered for every item.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—Excavations were made and the work commenced under my directions, since which time the works have been carried out by the defendants themselves. The last consultation was on the 12th July. I am quite certain that I did not say to the defendants when I was in their hotel at tiffin, that they had better let me cure the smoke. They promised to pay me in the hotel, probably they said so when I went into tiffin. They asked me to devise a means of curing the nuisance, I do not recollect whether anybody else was present or not. I recommended the building of a high chimney to carry off the smoke, and it has since been erected. Part of the old cooking apparatus was removed for the purpose of making room for the new. An excavation was made in the kitchen for the foundation of the chimney. The work was obliged to be carried on by piece meal so as not to interfere with the cooking. Part of the excavation was filled in with concrete. The excavation took about a fortnight, it was 7½ feet square and 6 feet deep. I commenced my practice on the 9th May, the excavation was commenced on the 11th and finished on 23rd of that month. An old cooking apparatus was removed, and a portion of the cooking apparatus shifted. I was instructed to do what I liked consistent with reason. I believe that I did write a letter to the defendants stating that I did not wish to trouble them to come into court, but advising them to refer the matter to Mr. Rowlands. I received a reply to that letter in which the defendants stated that they did not consider that I had any claims upon them and that they would resist the same. I had a great deal of trouble in having to go to Messrs. Dixon and Co.'s. about the iron for the new cooking apparatus. I consider that I have a right to charge for consultations. After the defendants had obtained the full details of my plans they said that they did not require my services any longer. They sent me a letter authorising me to do the work, and I relied upon them as men of honor.

Mr. Barton said, that his clients would resist these claims as impositions.

Witness resumed,—The 45 Rs. was for tiffins or something of that sort. I made a survey of the place, not of the pots and pans. I consider it an insult to me to say that I made a survey of pots and pans. It was no part of my business to supply either labour or materials.

Mr. S. Perkes, junior, was called and examined. His evidence went to show that the plaintiff had been engaged by the defendant for the purposes above mentioned, and that he had seen him so employed on the defendant's premises.

Mr. Barton said, that the case might as well be settled at once, and the plaintiff be nonsuited. The *locus standi* had not been proved, and therefore according to Act XIV. of 1859 1st Section, the claim was barred, it being over a year since the last item was proved to have been incurred. He also contended that the present action was for work and labour done and not for professional services rendered.

Dr. Reid contended, that the section did not apply to the present case. It was not for him to show that the plaintiff was an Engineer, the *onus probandi* laid on the other side. There was certainly nothing to show that he was an artizan.

Mr. Barton said, that any person was considered to be a labourer unless it was proved by the production of a diploma or some other authority that he was a professional man.

Dr. Reid here applied to be allowed to recall the plaintiff to give him an opportunity to prove that he was a first class Civil Engineer, and had been brought out as such by the Government.

Mr. R. Rowland was then called. His evidence was to the effect that the various items charged by the plaintiff were fair and just.

The case for the plaintiff here closed.

Mr. Barton called upon the court to nonsuit the plaintiff, or to state if there was any case made out.

His Honor was of opinion, that the statute of limitations was fatal to the case of the plaintiff, his last charge being made on the 12th July 1861, and the 60 Rs. paid into Court was an admission on the part of defendants to some extent. Plaintiff would therefore be entitled to a verdict for the amount paid into Court 60 Rs. without costs. The plaintiff would be likewise entitled to apply to the full Court for a new trial if he thought fit to do so.

Saturday, 16*th August* 1862.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Hugh Thomas Leyland vs. Frederick F. Gibbs, Master of the ship Victoria.

Mr. Keily for the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton for the defendant.

A SEAMAN'S WAGES.—In this action which was tried on the 8th instant, His Honor delivered the following judgment:—

The plaintiff in this action seeks to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 120, being two months' wages, from the 6th of May to the 6th of July last, at Rs. 60 per mensem, as Chief Mate of the ship *Victoria*. The plaintiff shipped in England under the "Merchant Shipping Act of 1854" (17 and 18 Vic. c. 104) and under articles bearing date the 12th September 1861 for a voyage "from London to Kurrachee, thence, if required, to any other ports and places in the Indian and China seas and Straits, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, West Coast of America and adjacent Islands, for any period not exceeding two years, and back to the final port of discharge of cargo in the United Kingdom, or continent of Europe between Elbe and Brest." On the 6th of May, after the arrival of the ship in Bombay, the plaintiff, it is stated, was discharged before the Shipping Master, being paid his wages up to that date, and since then he has not been on board: but no "mutual release of all claims in respect of the *post voyage* or engagement," was signed before the Shipping Master. The plaintiff had engaged for a voyage to terminate in the United Kingdom, and as he had a claim, under the articles, to wages until the termination of the voyage, it was contended that as he had not relinquished that right by a "release," he was entitled, notwithstanding the discharge, to recover wages for the two months which had since elapsed, and to further wages until the arrival of the ship at the port of her final discharge. There was a direct conflict of evidence as to what occurred at the Shipping Master's Office when the discharge was granted. The plaintiff stated that he accepted his discharge and wages as he was in want of money to remit to his wife, instructions having been sent to England by defendant, to discontinue the payment of the allotment allowance to her, but that he distinctly refused to sign a release which he was asked to do, as it was not his intention to give up his "lien on the ship." Mr. Hayman, the Shipping Master, and the defendant, on the other hand, stated, that the reason why no release was signed was because at that time it was not known up to what period the plaintiff's wife had drawn her allotment allowance, and that consequently no final adjustment could be made. It is unnecessary for me to consider the evidence, as the conclusion at which I have arrived is uninfluenced by it. The only Act which was referred to in the course of the argument, was Act I. of 1859 passed by the Legislative Council of India, but that Act has no bearing on the present case. It repeals the Indian Acts XXVII of 1850, entitled an "Act for the registry of Merchant Seamen," and XXVIII of 1850, an "Act (or the encouragement of Merchant Seamen;" and in substitution thereof extends to India the provisions of the third part of the "Merchant Shipping Act of 1854," for regulating (amongst other matters) the engagement and discharge of seamen. The plaintiff in this case, however, was not engaged under the Indian, but the English Act, and it is that Act which must be referred to in deciding this case. It may be contended that if the English Act is applicable, this Court has no jurisdiction to try the action, but that objection, however, is untenable. The 189th Section of the Act provides that "no suit or proceeding for the recovery of wages under the sum of £50, shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice, in any Court of Admiralty, or in the Court of Session in Scotland, or in any Superior Court of Record, in Her Majesty's dominions," (except in certain cases) but as the Court of Small Causes does not come within the above category, there is nothing to exclude its general jurisdiction, and if the requirements of the Act to which I shall presently refer, had been complied with, the plaintiff might have sued in this Court. The sections of the "Merchant Shipping Act," which regulate the discharge of seamen abroad, are the 190th and the 207th. The 109th Section enacts that "no seaman who is engaged for voyage or engagement which is to terminate in the United Kingdom shall be entitled to sue in any Court abroad for wages, unless he is discharged *with such sanction as herein required*, and with the written consent of the Master." The sanction here referred is to be found in Section 207 which provides that, "if the Master of any British ship * * * discharges any seaman or apprentice in any place situate in any British possession abroad * * * without previously obtaining the sanction in writing *indorsed on the agreement* of some public Shipping Master * * * at or near the place where the discharge takes place * * * he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour." Therefore a seaman who has been engaged in the United Kingdom under the Merchant Shipping Act for a voyage which is to terminate there, can be legally discharged abroad, and sue for his wages, two things are required to be done. First, that there shall be the written consent of the Master; and secondly, that the discharge shall be endorsed on the agreement by the Shipping Master; but no "release" is required by the Act in such cases. By section 8 of the same Act, authority is given to the Board of Trade to prepare and sanction forms of the various books, intruments and papers required by this Act, other than those required by the second part thereof." In pursuance of the power given to them by this section, the Board have prepared forms of endorsement to be made by the Shipping Master, and certificate to be signed by the Master (C. C. 3 and C. C. 5 of the Appendix to "Instructions to Officers in the British Possessions abroad"). In this case the written consent of the Master has been given, and although that consent is not in exact accordance with the form prepared by the Board, (C. C. 5), it is substantially the same; but Section 207 of the Act has not been complied with, a detached certificate by the Shipping Master sanctioning the plaintiff's discharge, has been put in, but it is not endorsed on the agreement as required by that Section. The plaintiff, therefore, has not been discharged with such sanction as the Act requires; and as he is not entitled to sue before the termination of the voyage, unless so discharged, (even assuming that he has a right to the wages which he seeks to recover, upon which question, however, I, at present, express no opinion) the action cannot be maintained, and the plaintiff nonsuited.—*Plaintiff nonsuited: costs certified.*

Mohunjee Heerjee vs. Amerchund Beecherdass.

Mr. Judge for the plaintiff.

Dr. Reid for the defendant.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—Mr. Judge stated that this was an action brought by plaintiff against defendant to recover damages (Rs. 500) for malicious prosecution. It would appear that on the 12th April last, defendant filed his information before the Senior Magistrate of Police, charging plaintiff and three others with having committed larceny of a quantity of opium from the warehouse of the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy. Plaintiff was arrested upon a warrant granted by the Magistrate, and his house was searched under a search warrant, but none of the stolen property was found therein. On the 14th April the case came on for hearing and was remanded at the instance of the defendant, and plaintiff was kept in imprisonment until the 10th of May when he was released on bail. Since then he was obliged to attend the Police Office from time to time until the 21st of May when the prosecution was abandoned. Mr. Judge said that defendant was actuated by malicious motives, and that he had no probable and reasonable cause for charging plaintiff with robbery. He read the Police Office Records of the proceedings taken before the Magistrate, the substance of two of the principal witnesses being as follows:—

Amerchund Beecherdass, a Moonim in the employ of the Honourable Prembahai Hemabhai stated that his master has a godown in Bombay Green in which chests of opium were kept. About 22 days ago the witness opened the godown and found all the chests in proper order. He was locked up again. On the 5th inst. witness went to the godown and on entering found one of the windows broken, and on examining the opium chests, found that some cakes of opium had been taken out of thirteen of them of the value of Rs. 1,800. Information was immediately given to Mr. Forjett. In consequence of information received by witness from Ludda Mungul and Cannarao Ramchunder. He had every reason to believe that the four prisoners named respectively Mohun Heerjee, Veera Dyal, Canjee Dhurumsey and Munnoo Megjjee were the persons who committed the robbery. Ludda Mungul a dealer in gunny bags stated that on the 23rd of March last at about 8 o'clock in the morning Mohun Heerjee came to him and said that a robbery of opium had taken place in a godown near the Post office. He said that himself and three others named Munnoo Megjee, Canjee Dhurumsey and Munnoo Megjjee had committed this robbery, but that the other three prisoners would not allow him his share and desired witness to assist him in obtaining his share. Witness desired him to see him at another time. The circumstances was then reported to Mr. Forjett who desired witness to ascertain from whom the property was stolen. Witness made enquiries but could not find the owner until the 7th instant, when he was informed by one Purushotum Govindjee that the opium godown of the Hon. Premabhai Hemabhai had been broken open. Witness had reason to believe that the opium was stolen from the godown.

Mr. Judge laid stress upon the fact that the abandonment of the prosecution by the defendant was sufficient to shew that there was no ground for the charge—no probable and reasonable cause. With regard to the alleged existence of malice on part of the defendant, he examined plaintiff and two witnesses.

Plaintiff stated that he was a labourer employed in the warehouse and that previous to his arrest, enmity existed between him and defendant. His two witnesses swore that they had heard defendant threaten to ruin plaintiff.

Dr. Reid said he was entitled to a nonsuit on the ground that the absence of reasonable cause had not been made out. On the face of the proceedings there was nothing to shew that defendant originated the charge, and any man could have proceeded against the plaintiff upon that information. The learned counsel cited the case of *Johnson v. Sutton* to shew that want of reasonable and probable cause cannot be implied, but that it must be substantively and expressly proved, which had not been done in this case. Even supposing that defendant was actuated by malice of the blackest dye in bringing the charge, that alone would not render him liable, if he had reasonable and probable cause for proceeding. A man from a malicious motive may take up a prosecution for real guilt, or he may from circumstances which he really believes proceed upon apparent guilt; and in neither case is he liable to this kind of action. In the case of *Willans v. Taylor*, 6 Bing., Tindal C. J. said, "it is true that in order to support such an action, there must be a concurrence of malice in the defendant, and want of probable cause. Malice alone is not sufficient, because a person actuated by the plainest malice may nevertheless have a justifiable reason for prosecution. On the other hand, the substantiating the accusation is not essential to exonerate the accuser from liability to an action; for he may have had good reason to make the charge, and yet be compelled to abandon the prosecution by the death or absence of witnesses, or the difficulty of producing adequate legal proof. The law, therefore, only renders him responsible *where malice is combined with want of probable cause.* What shall amount to such a combination of malice and want of probable cause, is so much a matter of fact in each individual case, as to render it impossible to lay down any general rule on the subject; but there ought to be enough to satisfy a reasonable man, that the accuser had no ground for proceeding, but his desire to injure the accused."

His HONOR in nonsuiting the plaintiff remarked that there was not a tittle of evidence to prove the absence of reasonable cause; on the contrary, the proceedings before the Magistrate abundantly shewed that defendant had a ground for proceeding as he did.—*Plaintiff nonsuited: Costs certified.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, is published for the information of all whom it may concern:—

Present:—

THE HONORABLE W. E. FRERE, presiding.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR W. R. MANSFIELD, K.C.B.,

THE HONORABLE MR. INVERARITY,

THE HONORABLE MR. TRISTRAM,

THE HONORABLE MR. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT JEJEEBHOY,

THE HONORABLE MR. MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOORKER,

THE HONORABLE MR. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,

THE HONORABLE MR. ROBERTSON,

THE HONORABLE MR. SCOTT, and

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The PRESIDENT said the first subject was the further Report of Select Committee on "A Bill to amend Section 45, Clause 1 of Regulation XIII. of 1827."

He had received a letter from the Advocate General, in which he thanked the Council for having adjourned the consideration of the Bill at the last meeting in consequence of his absence, and stated that he would be unable to attend this meeting, but that he had no objection to the Report of the Select Committee being adopted, if the Council approved of it.

Mr. FRERE then moved that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be read a second time.

Mr. INVERARITY proposed the amendment of which he had given notice, viz. that the following Section be substituted for Section I. of the Bill.

1. "Prisoners sentenced to hard labour, transportation, penal servitude, or death, may, when necessary, be secured, at the discretion of the Session Judge, or other Officer in charge, with letters, handcuffs, or stocks, which means of restraint may also, when necessary, be used to secure other prisoners."

Mr. SCOTT preferred the Bill as it stood.

Mr. TRISTRAM and Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT were in favor of the amendment.

Sir W. R. MANSFIELD thought it not certain that a Zillah Judge would clearly understand the real meaning of the proposed amendment, and might feel bound to take the irons off the hundreds of prisoners under his charge, because he could not accuse them individually of violence or dangerous intentions, thus giving great opportunity to the escape of the prisoners. He alluded to the state of the Tannah Jail which he had personally inspected. He moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee to consider the very important points respecting Prison discipline raised by the amendment.

The President said that he hoped to bring in a Bill for the regulation of Jails at the next Session, when the whole subject of Jail discipline would be brought under discussion; and he thought it very desirable that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee should be passed

Mr. INVERARITY'S amendment was then put and carried.

Sir W. R. MANSFIELD moved that the whole Bill and the amendment be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of—

The Honorable Mr. INVERARITY,

The Honorable Mr. SCOTT,

The Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,

The Honorable Mr. ROBERTSON, and the MOVER,

with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Carried.

The PRESIDENT said the next subject was "A Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and to provide for the appointment of additional Judges of that Court."

Mr. SCOTT, in introducing the Bill, said:

"The Bill which I now beg to bring before the Council is one to extend the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and to provide for the appointment of additional Judges of that Court.

"The object of the Bill is to extend the usefulness of the Court, and we have sought to effect this—

1st.—By extending its jurisdiction to all suits when the amount at issue does not exceed Rupees 1,000.

2nd.—By enabling it to take cognizance of suits involving any amount, provided that the parties thereto agree to submit to its decision.

3rd.—By increasing the number of Judges.

4th.—By enabling Legatees or next of kin, in cases when the assets of an Estate do not exceed Rupees 5,000, to recover by its comparatively inexpensive process their legacies or distributive shares against executors or administrators."

It will be seen that the Bill, to a certain extent, is precisely similar to that introduced on 22nd March last into the Bengal Legislative Council: it is, however, a much more comprehensive measure.

Sections I., III., and V. contain the provisions whereby the jurisdiction of the Court is extended to suits involving an amount of Rupees 1,000.

"Section 1. is precisely the same as the corresponding one in the Bengal Bill, and it does not seem to call for any remark.

Section III. provides that when by a set-off of any debt or demand, the amount involved in any suit is reduced to Rupees 1,000, or less, the Court shall have jurisdiction. This appears to me to be a very important and useful provision, though it has not been inserted in the Bill brought forward in Bengal. A precisely similar provision has been made in the English County Courts Amendment Act of 1856.

"Section V. extends the jurisdiction given to the Court by Section XCI. of Act IX. of 1850, to cases when the rent due in respect of any house, land, or tenement, does not exceed Rupees 1,000, and further provides that for the word "owner" in Sections XCI., XCII., and XCIII. and XCVI. of the said Act, the word "owner, land, or other person having right to the immediate possession of the premises" shall be substituted. The first Clause of this Section requires no remark; the necessity of the second was recently pointed out in Court by the present able Judge of the Small Cause Court.

"I may state that, since this Bill was drafted, I have ascertained that the Mercantile community of Bombay are in favour of an even greater extension of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court than that for which we have provided. They believe that the limit might, with advantage, be extended to Rupees 2,000, and in this I personally most cordially concur: this point is one which will doubtless receive most careful consideration in Committee.

"Section II. provides for the second means by which it is sought to increase the usefulness of the Court.

"A similar provision is made in the 2nd Section of the Bengal Bill, but the wording of the latter seems to have been taken from Section 17 of Clause 61 of the original English County Courts Act of 1850, repealed by the amended Act of 1856. We have adopted what appears to be the improved phraseology of Section 23 of the latter Act.

"I can speak from personal experience of the boon which the passing of this Section will confer on the Mercantile community.

"Section X. and XI. provide for the appointment of additional Judges. Even as the Court is at present constituted, I believe that the work is far too great for the present Judges to overtake, and it seems therefore absolutely necessary to provide assistance. It may also be considered desirable—it certainly seems to me necessary—to increase very considerably the emoluments of the Judges. The fees of the Court already amount to a large sum; they will be greatly increased under the extended jurisdiction, and will, I conceive, amply suffice for all necessary increase of salaries. This point I would urge upon the careful consideration of the Committee to which the Bill may be referred.

Sections XII., XIII., and XIV. provide that all suits involving a greater amount than Rupees 500, shall be tried before a Barrister Judge, and that in any case in which jurisdiction is given by this Act, appeal shall, under certain provisions, lie to the High Court. These provisions are based on the recommendations of the present Judges of the Supreme Court. The Sections themselves have been adopted from the English County Courts Act.

Section XV., also adopted from the same Act, provides that the right of appeal may, by mutual consent of both parties to a suit, be abandoned.

Sections XVII. to XXII. have been framed on the recommend

He had taken no public notice of the Cholera since its appearance in December last, beyond heading a subscription for the sufferers with £50 from his private purse; and although he would not have escaped the reproaches addressed to him he might have consulted the Legislative body earlier and expressed some sympathy for the population at the time the disease was most prevalent. Thinking differently His Excellency waited until the meeting of the Council on the 1st instant, and then presented a Minute in which the whole question is reviewed and commented on. The object of this communication was to appoint a Committee of the Legislative body to inquire whether the Quarantine laws have been violated and whether these laws can be amended so as to offerd further protection to the public against the introduction of Cholera. On the first point His Excellency says no proof whatever has been brought to light of the slightest dereliction of duty on the part of any officers of Government, and he trusts the public will be satisfied to rely on them for the execution of the laws as they are. As regards the second question he considers that few changes can be made in the laws without making them impracticable or unsafe. As for Rodrigues, he considers that nothing has taken place to change the decision the Council wisely came to after a careful enquiry of dismissing the question from their consideration. The Station at Flat Island has been so satisfactory as to have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of Government. Of late years everything has been done in his opinion to meet the wishes of the public as regards Quarantine, but if any facts are elicited in the enquiry which give reasonable ground for recommendation for improvement or amendment of the Quarantine laws he should be glad to have the opportunity of bringing them under fair and rational discussion. In the presence of a difference of opinion as regards contagion and non-contagion it is the safest and best in the interest of the community to assume both opinions to be correct, and to ward off the disease as we best can by Quarantine and to ameliorate it when it appears as we best can by Sanitary precautions.

The allusions made to the unfounded assertions in the Journals and the rejection of the Petition in favor of Rodrigues as a Quarantine Station before it is presented have not gained much support for the Governor's Minute among the Press. As every question, except Rodrigues which was decided, is to be examined and inquired into, and as due regard is shown for the views and feelings of the community this Minute ought to be received with favor rather than disapprobation. The enumeration of the different measures affectually accomplished is a proof that the public wish has not been disregarded during Mr. Stevenson's administration. The absence of the slightest well founded accusation of dereliction of duty against any public officer ought to satisfy us that there is efficiency in that direction. Sir J. Higginson was of opinion that "the utmost feasible concession should be made to the views and even the prejudices of the colonists although it involved a departure from those international and commercial considerations which influence the Laws of Quarantine in other countries." Here we have the intention, but we regret to have to state that under Sir J. Higginson's government the laws of Quarantine were publicly violated by communication with Flat Island when the cholera was there and by the landing of the body of a man who died of cholera in the harbour on board the Government Steamer. We now have stricter laws and the laws are better executed thanks to an energetic administration. At the same time we do not think it is conceding to the public feeling when a Chief Medical Officer is appointed whose opinions are in direct opposition with those of the public on the question of contagion. It is quite true he is bound to execute the laws, but there are questions in which his voice may have sufficient weight to turn the balance and thus put in practice the theory he believes in to the great vexation of the whole community. The time will come when it will be more impartially and more favorably judged than it is at present. Let us add that those who have written against it have been obliged to distort the meaning to create a vulnerable point.

We have said nothing of the cholera in the districts. In Pamplemousses 17 deaths were recorded in the week ending 28th, and it is still in that district as well as Rivière du Rempart and Flacq. 8 deaths are reported form the latter district in the week ending the 5th instant. The other districts are free from the disease and is is evidently on the decline.

The Census Report was presented to the Legislative Council last month. It contains the most minute details in connexion with our population, and does great credit to the Chairman of the Committee the Colonial Secretary. The late Mr. Walsh who was charged with the preparation of the tabular statements died just before his laborious work was completed.

His Excellency the Governor who has ever shown a solicitude for Seychelles, but who has met with little encouragement from the inhabitants of those islands has proposed to the Council that the Seychelles Government take into its service 20 to 25 liberated Africans for the repairs of roads and that tools be supplied them by this colony. As a future means of providing for this expense His Excellency proposes that each male inhabitant between 15 and 55 should contribute 6 days' labor or 3s. 6d. per day. He also proposes that better accommodation be afforded to the Police and that a tax of six shillings a gallon be imposed on spirits. These subjects have been referred to a Committee where some objection is expected to spending the local revenue for these dependencies.

A Draft of Ordinance for transferring the Quay dues from the Municipal Corporation to the government has been presented to the Council and is published for observations.

The Draft of Ordinance conceding the right of litigants to plead their own cause in their own language has not been discussed. It will be brought forward at an early day.

The news we receive from Madagascar is favorable. Tranquility prevails and industry is beginning to flourish. Great preparations are making for the Coronation of King Radama II. England will be worthily represented from this colony. Major General Johnstone, Commander of the Forces, the Lord Bishop of Mauritius, Captain Anson, Inspector General of Police, and Captain Wilson, R. N. of H. M. S. *Gargon*, are the principal members of the deputation. The British Consul, Mr. Packenham, has left, as well as Mr. Caldwell who has charge of the presents from Her Majesty, Victoria. Amongst other objects is a beautiful large Bible with Her Majesty's autograph in it, which will be presented by Bishop Ryan. There is also a letter of congratulation from Her Majesty to Radama II. The subject of the deputation was brought to the notice of the Council in the following terms by the Governor at the last meeting of that body:—

MISSION TO MADAGASCAR.—*His Excellency* said, upon this subject:—I wish to mention to the Council, circumstances which have lately transpired with reference to Madagascar. Some time since, upon the accession of Radama the Second to the Throne of Madagascar, when a mission from this Government was sent to that island, the Council proposed that the occasion should be availed of for offering a present to the King. This was acted upon, and the result of that mission was very satisfactory in every respect. I reported these proceedings to the Home Government, making mention also of the desire expressed, both in Madagascar and here, to have a British Consul appointed for that island. The French Government was also occupied with the same subject in behalf of the island of Reunion; both Governments considering that the adoption of such a measure would not only increase the trade and commerce with Madagascar, but would also create a satisfactory position for all those who might choose to settle there. In consequence of the representations made by me to the Home Government upon this subject the Queen has been pleased to appoint a British Consul for that island. I was consulted, first, as to the selection of a proper person for the post; but, before I had time to report in reply, a gentleman was appointed by Her Majesty. He had previously been appointed to a similar post at Reunion Island, in which he had given very satisfaction. The English Government, knowing the large interest felt here in keeping up a communication and commercial relationship with Madagascar, appointed the Consul to be under the direction of this Government. He will therefore communicate any wants which may be made known to him by British subjects and traders residing or resorting thither, and the same will be worked out, it is hoped, to the advantage of all interested.

I may add that, the former Mission having succeeded so far as this colony was concerned, the Queen also ordered presents to be sent from England for the King, upon the arrival of which in this colony I was at first somewhat puzzled to decide by whom that present should be transmitted to its destination. At length I was enabled to select Captain Anson, Inspector-General of Police, and Captain Wilson, the commander of the ship on board which the presents from the Home Government had arrived. I had great pleasure, after that, in learning that the Head of the Protestant Church in this colony offered to go with the Mission at his own expense; and I was still more gratified to find that my hon. and gallant friend on my right had expressed a desire to accompany His Lordship. I am therefore extremely glad to have the co-operation of so distinguished an officer as Major-General Johnson in this measure; and I have much satisfaction in announcing this arrangement to the Council. I may add, that I have given permission to the Embassy to remain at the capital of Madagascar until after the ceremony of the King's coronation. I was the more induced to grant this permission, as I understand that many persons are proceeding to Tannarivou from the neighbouring island of Reunion, as well as from France and probably from England also, to be present at that ceremony.

I may also mention, in connection with this subject, that there still remains a sum of between 400 and £500 in the Colonial Treasury, as the unexpended balance of the sum already voted by Council for the purpose of forwarding the object of amical relationship with Madagascar. Now, it has occurred to me that it is very likely that a scarcity of coin for convenient currency may exist there, and that it may therefore be desirable to send there a certain sum of money of British coinage. I have accordingly proposed to the Government of Madagascar to receive and accept the above mentioned sum, for the endowment of any Public institution at the capital, that may be deemed necessary and advisable. I am informed that the only coin in currency there at present is the old Spanish dollar, cut up into small proportionate parts, one of which is so small as a grain of common rice, and all of which are valued by weight. It appears to me that great advantage would result from the adoption and use of the British currency there; and if the Council think that a specimen of this coinage—say, of dirs. 1000 in the different gold and silver coins of the Realm—may be thus usefully employed, I would propose that the above sum be placed at the disposal of the King; my ostensible motive being, the appropriation of that sum by the King to any useful public institution, but, *really*, for the purpose of exhibiting our national coinage with a view to its future use in Madagascar.

Hon. Mr. Autelme,—I for one have no objection to His Excellency following out the suggestion just submitted to the Council, of sending a sum of money in British coins to the King of Madagascar; but I fear it will be a very long time before the people of that country will learn to keep their accounts in *pounds, shillings and pence*. They would, I think, do far better to adopt the *decimal system* as practiced in the neighbouring colony of Reunion.

No further remarks being offered, His Excellency's proposition was unanimously sanctioned by the Council.

The Municipal Council has attempted to meet in the course of the month, but a quorum could not be formed. The object of the meeting was to receive a Report of the Committee of their body on the late correspondence with the Government on the subject of the arrears of interest due to Government for some time past. We have heard that the Committee recommend the payment of the interest and the observance of economy in the administration of the finances. The Public have not been informed for some time past of the state of the Municipal finances, but we hope it will not be kept in ignorance much longer as Municipal taxation has been considerably increased without proportionate advantage. The public show little impatience on this subject many considering that it is impolitic to blame the Corporation for anything at present. As an instance of the protection the Corporation obtains from the public the inhabitants of Roche Bois (a populous suburb of the town and within the Municipal boundaries) have been petitioning during the whole time of the cholera for the removal of an insupportable nuisance without obtaining any redress. The greater part of the night soil of the town is deposited at Roche Bois without undergoing an effective process of deodorization, and not only do the inhabitants suffer very serious inconvenience from the stench but the mortality from cholera has been considerable in that direction. The complaint of the inhabitants is supported by similar complaints from the Military at Fort William which is near the spot. The subject was got rid of by being again referred to a Committee. It would appear that the object is to gain time until arrangements are made by the Company that undertakes this service to diminish the nuisance. Some of the members of the Municipal Council are shareholders in this Company but we believe they are as anxious to get rid of the nuisance as the unfortunate inhabitants who suffer from it.

Mr. C. Campbell an old and very respectable colonist died just as the last mail left. His death has been much regretted as he was most active in supporting and encouraging charitable institutions and was known for his upright and honorable character in business and his generosity to all who required assistance.

His Lordship Bishop Collier; Roman Catholic Bishop of Port Louis it is stated will leave the colony by the next mail with the intention of returning.

The Chamber of Agriculture continues to render great service to the planting interest. Whilst it is using its exertions here it is satisfactory to find that its representations meet with support and assistance in England. The last Mail informed us that Mr. L. Arnaud, Mr. Guthrie and G. Adam were examined before a Committee of the House of Commons and that the equalization of duties in question will be eventually decided in favor of the colony.

The Chamber is actively occupied in introducing canes from different parts of the world as the advantage is generally recognised. A premium has also been offered by the Chamber for the introduction of plants for food for horned cattle as well as for *assolement*.

It is with regret we announce that Mr. E. Dupont, for some years Registrar of the Supreme Court, has refused the appointment of Master of the same Court, and has resigned the Government service. He has been induced to act in this way because all hope of further promotion is the condition on which the appointment of Master is offered. Mr. Dupont filled the office of third judge in the Supreme Court for several months pending the arrival of the present Chief Judge.

INDIAN PRESS.

PROSPECTS OF NEW RETIRING SCHEME.

(From the Englishman, Aug. 5.)

RUMOURS, of uncertain sound, but which we should be glad to see take substance and form, have for several months past been coming out here from the India House and from officers and their friends at home, with reference to the probable appearance of another retiring scheme, by increased pension or *bonus*, for the still superfluous and unemployed officers of the late East India Company's armies. Meeting those rumours here, we continue to receive large numbers of letters from officers scattered all over this Presidency, praying for information as to the probability of any such scheme making its appearance. We regret that we are unable to give them any assurance on the subject more tangible than the vague mixtures of report and hope which have floated out from England, and still keep expectation on the strain. We would most earnestly press upon the attention of the government this subject; and, late though it may seem, once more submit for their serious consideration the advisability of issuing to the officers of the Company's armies a final scheme of retirements, pensions or *bonus*. From the numerous communications which continually reach us from all sides, we are more fully acquainted with the wishes and anxieties of the late Company's officers, than can be the government to which they dare not complain; and we can assure the authorities here, that if they can procure the issue of another scheme, they will find it much more calmly considered, and its terms much more cheerfully and widely accepted, than was the case as regards the retiring measure of last year. That measure, it will be recollected, met with our hearty support, from the moment that we received a rough telegraphic draft of it one evening when we were going to press, till the very last moment given to the officers for election. We urged the officers to accept its terms, which were fair and liberal, and retired; and we did everything in our power to make the scheme acceptable and successful. Since the scheme was closed we have received numerous letters of regret from officers who would not be guided by timely advice and warning; but who now, after mature deliberation, would gladly accept the just and liberal offers of the government, if repeated; and who, we can confidently assert, would be followed by a host of others who are now a burthen upon the service and the exchequer. We would remind the government that, when it published the retiring scheme of last year, the Company's officers were not in a position favourable to the calm consideration of the measure proposed for their acceptance. They had scarcely recovered from the incisive stroke of the amalgamation effected by a measure which was then but very imperfectly understood indeed; they were naturally alarmed about the past, and bewildered and uncertain as to the future; and in this state of doubt and fear they elected, in large numbers, to hold on by what they thought they could retain, or hoped they might improve. It was scarcely fair to lay before a set of men in this state, a measure affecting all their future life and interests, and to insist on their accepting or refusing in "a short day;" and the government, if it can be induced to take the matter again into consideration, cannot but acknowledge the conclusion that the scheme ought not to have been closed so prematurely; or having been so closed, ought for many reasons to be opened again. We are not here asking for the re-opening of an expensive or unreasonable boon; on the contrary we are calling for the extension of a measure which would in such case effect a considerable saving to the State, release a large number of deserving officers from an existence which is little better than penal servitude, relieve the government of a reproach, and the Commander-in-Chief of a most painful and invidious portion of his responsible work. The measure of last year owed its limited success to the exceptional condition in which the Company's officers were placed when it was issued, and during the short time that it was open to them. Consequently the relief which it was intended to produce is scarcely traceable amongst the officers whose numbers it was intended to thin. The officers of the Company's armies for whom no real and useful military employment can be found, may be counted by hundreds all over India; they can be pensioned much cheaper than they can be paid in this country; they are a positive clog, without any fault whatever of their own, upon the military administration and machinery; and every consideration of policy, economy, and gratitude towards gallant and deserving men, would indicate the advisability of relieving them from their present irksome and profitless condition, and giving them a final opportunity of retiring. Almost the only thing connected with the amalgamation, and emanating from its manager in England, that we found ourselves justified in steadily upholding was the retiring scheme of last year for the Company's officers of the higher grades; and we should rejoice in the opportunity to support the wise and just renewal and extension of it. Apart from the loss to the State incurred by giving a large number of officers twice as much pay as they would receive in pension; it is a positive cruelty to keep them in their present condition, without hope of amelioration or change. It behoves the government of India and the Commander-in-Chief to take the initiative in this important matter; and to urge upon the Secretary of State for India to reconsider his declaration of last year, that no further offers of retirement and pension would be made. Whoever shall take the lead in procuring a reversal of that declaration, will be acting the part of a friend to the public, a benefactor to a gallant, and deserving body of men; and, finally, will ease the military administration of a burthen inconvenient beyond belief.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(From the Hurkaru, August 5.)

THE events of the last six weeks have thoroughly tested the value of the Telegraph Department, with regard to the important matters of secrecy and despatch in the transmission of news, and we regret to say, that in both respects its working has been most unsatisfactory. We say this on no mere experience of the fate of newspaper telegrams. Being thoroughly convinced of the earnest desire of Colonel Douglas to give no cause for complaint, we have refrained from urging our own grievances, though these have been weighty enough to justify a tolerable amount of shrieking, but we are strictly within bounds, when we say, that no mercantile man who has to do with transactions which admit of speculation, feels safe in employing the wires. On all sides we hear heavy and bitter complaints, and when people are silent, their reticence is prompted either by a desire to keep the knowledge of their doings to themselves, or a sense of the hopelessness of remonstrance. If there were any prospect of redress, the department would be deluged with letters demanding it.

We fear that the abuses are inseparable from the system. Inside the offices of the Telegraph are a crowd of natives on small salaries, and outside is a public that recognises no harm whatever in offering them bribes for stealing intelligence. There is absolutely no risk to character in the business, either to the shroff or the signaller. The one has the opportunity of buying, and the other of selling an article of value, and in both cases the good has been provided by the gods. To know an evil is on some occasions half way towards finding out a remedy for it, but when you have to fight against a nation, the task becomes a tough one. It is the Asiatic nature that the Director General of Telegraphs has to contend with, and we cannot wonder that he finds the struggle hopeless.

There are many suggestions which might be offered towards improving the existing order of things in the Department, but no amount of change can do any effectual good so long as it remains under the control of Government. The machinery is too cumbrous; too little guided by considerations of profit, to serve the object that the State and the public have equally in view. The telegraph has not a fair chance of being a great good to the people and a great source of gain to the Government so long as pecuniary success is not the first aim of its managers. Like causes to those which make the State the worst landlord, the most unlucky merchant, and the most costly of builders, serve to render its management of Telegraphs eminently unsatisfactory. We shall never know how far secresy can be ensured, or to what extent dividends might be earned until the lines are handed over to a company.

At home, the telegraph wire has become a household necessity, and if that is the case where correspondence is carried on at the rate of forty miles an hour, and men communicate with each other at length, in the lapse of a day and night from one end of the British isles to the other, how great is the actual need of telegraphic facilities in India, where the wires bring us news a whole fortnight in advance of the swiftest steamers! Neither journalist nor merchant can afford to be behind their rivals in this respect. They are bound whether willingly or otherwise, to take advantage of every improvement in the way of saving time, and the heads of the Telegraphic department in India are morally bound in like manner to keep pace in all respects with the useful changes made on the other side. The Indian Telegraphs were constructed mainly for the service of Government, and so long as its requirements are satisfied, the management feels that there is small cause for complaint. How very little room there is for supposing that the telegraph in this country now satisfies even the original design of Lord Dalhousie, was forcibly shewn in the case of the death of the Prince Consort. Government expects to get the earliest news of State events at least, and yet the newspapers published the mournful tidings two weeks in advance of the official communication to Calcutta. We could mention various instances where the authorities here as well as at home, have been dependent upon the public journals for information of the gravest importance.

We should be glad to see the subject taken up by our great Associations. The Department will not reform itself, and cannot possibly exist much longer in its present condition.

RESOLUTION ON WASTE LANDS.

(From the Outh Gazette, Aug. 9.)

IT is a melancholy sight to see Lord Canning's last and greatest measure being foot-balled between Lord Elgin and Sir Charles Wood. The resolution for the sale of waste lands in India, was the first and only great turning point in a long course of obstinate and impassive policy towards non-official Europeans, but it was such as obtained for Lord Canning a full pardon for his past shortcomings, and a promise of the fullest sympathy and attachment for the future. His lordship's valedictory notification on the subject, conclusive as we thought it was on all points, was gratefully embalmed in our minds; and visions of the free and rapid introduction of English capital and enterprize into India, and the free and permanent occupation of Indian soil, have since been haunting us with an enchanting certainty, till, at length, the sad reality breaks upon us, as at this present, and leaves us nothing for it but to exclaim—Behold! it was all a dream. But we shall not yet wholly despair. Sir Charles may, after all, kick the ball back, unimpaired and uninjured—all the more buoyant, perhaps, for its bound over ten thousand miles of sea.

It is curious, but it is also mortifying, to look back to the policy on which India was ruled but forty years ago. Up to that time no Englishman could possess, or actually did possess, an acre of the soil of India. It was then, forsooth, thought indispensable to the peace, prosperity, and contentment of the natives, that the capital and enterprize which had given prosperity, and safety to other dependencies of England, should be expressly shut out from India, and by law there wese so. Virtually, the whole property of the land was in the State, and the greater part of it so even to this day, for the State claimed, and still claims, the right to take, in the shape of tax, just as much as it thinks proper of the rent, which, in an economical value, is the sole value of the land. India was, in fact, long ruled on the principles of Asiatic monarchies, principles which never secured permanent peace or prosperity to any people on earth. A murderous rebellion, and an empty exchequer were necessary to awaken us out of our oriental dream, and to Lord Canning it was left to proclaim that, henceforward India shall be governed by those broad and rational principles, which have so well succeeded with us everywhere else. The jungles of India could not be purchased by Englishmen without being burdened by a heavy quit rent to the State, and the land-tax, where it existed, could not be redeemed at all. Lord Canning's measure, as our readers know, provides for the sale in fee-simple of these wastes at the rate of 2½ rupees an acre, and gives to proprietors, native or European, the power of redeeming the land-tax, the proceeds from these sources going to the discharge of the Indian debt, now amounting to about a hundred millions sterling incurred in making conquests, in suppressing insurrections, and in prodigal expenditure in the Commissariat and public Works departments. When this measure was resolved upon, we thought we had come to our senses at last, though it had taken a hundred years to do so; but, it is now very much feared, that Lord Elgin's irresolution, his subserviency to Sir Charles Wood, and that monster's known opposition to all progress in India, may yet thwart the realization of the hopes created by our new enlightenment.

There is, however, one drawback, and one only, on the bold and wise resolution of Lord Canning. It will be remembered that no Englishman can hold an estate exceeding 3,000 acres, and this, without reference to quality of soil or convenience of locality. An estate of 30,000 acres may, in one situation, be of no more value than one of 3,000 in another, and the limited amount of land, it is obvious will disqualify any wealthy association from engaging in Indian agricultural improvements. The weak-headed and narrow-minded official who suggested this palpable obstruction, ought to be denounced by name. Under this restriction, an Englishman will not, it is believed, have the power of redeeming his land tax, if his landed property should happen to exceed 3,000 acres by a single acre. And this restriction, together with that equally absurd one which forbids Government officials from holding land within the limits of their official jurisdiction, Sir Charles Wood, who delights in artful surprises, may in a happy fit of gubernatorial caprice, if not wisdom, astonish all India by summarily removing as a slight compensation for the many injuries he has inflicted on the English in India. But can anything so good come out of Galilee? Meanwhile, all operations under Lord Canning's Act are suspended, under the pretext that its provisions were hastily framed, and that they might hereafter injuriously affect the interests of the natives! Great hardships are in consequence being endured by those who had embarked, and others who had completed their arrangements for embarking in the great enterprize, and we very much doubt, that, after trifling so arbitrarily with the interests of the people, the measure will again be received with the same confidence and satisfaction as it was on its initiation; not even if accompanied by a parliamentary guarantee under such an utterly faithless minister as Sir Charles Wood.

RAO SAHIB'S TRIAL.

(From the Delhi Gazette, August 9.)

SOME of our readers may have thought a letter that appeared in our last issue and the one that appears today about the Rao, rather out of date, on the ground that having been condemned it is a waste of space publishing a letter about his acquittal.

There has been a good deal of misapprehension about this subject. The assessors first of all acquitted him, and many people fancied their decision was of equal weight with that of a jury—while the prisoner's friends industriously circulated the report that he had been acquitted—the *Englishman* had a *Special telegram* to that effect contradicted by another the following day reporting his condemnation and sentence. Both were false but not equally so.

The reports of a probable acquittal, at one time were so prevalent, and the opinion seemed so general that we deemed it right to stir up public feeling in the matter, and that we did so effectually, the letter of Cuidado in our last is proof.

But it is a great mistake to suppose the case has been decided. The preliminary proceedings, it is true, so far as they have gone have terminated in a quasi verdict against the prisoner. We call it a 'quasi verdict' for want of a better word. A 'recommendation' is, we believe, the proper phrase, but to us there is something extremely incongruous in such an expression as 'a recommendation that a man should be hanged.' You recommend a man for promotion, you recommend a man to marry, you recommend a man to buy a house but when you come to 'recommending a man to be hanged,' the expression savours too much of Anglo-Indian English for us to indulge in its use if we can possibly avoid it. The final decision in this case will be given by the Judges of the Sudder on the Criminal side after going through the trial on Wednesday next. It rests with them to confirm Mr. Pearson's 'recommendation,' or to acquit, or to give a less severe sentence. That Mr. Pearson's recommendation will not be set aside, will, we think, be apparent from the following resumé of evidence collated by our correspondent who writes in another column, and who has inserted the first portion of the *resumé* of evidence in his letter:—

1st.—SHEO CHARAN states that the Rao was ruler at Bithoor and gave orders for the murder of the Toll Collector.

2nd.—MUDOO SINGH, states that the Rao was ruler at Bithoor and Abbad obeyed his orders. *Heard* the Rao order Abbad to murder Mr. Caster and keep his wife.

3rd.—CHOONER SINGH saw Mr. Caster and his wife brought before the Rao. *Heard* him order Abbad to murder them. He also states there was no one else in authority at Bithoor, Gupput *heard* the Rao give orders for the murder of Mr. Caster.

5th.—NARAIN RAO, although personally inimical to the Rao, does not state that he heard him order the murder, which he easily might have done, but he swears that the Rao could have saved him, had he chosen to.

6th.—KALLEY SHUNKER swears that the Rao was the governor of Bithoor, and that the general opinion was that the murders were committed by his order.

7th.—NARIAN, a begger, swears that the Rao exercised full power at Bithoor.

8th.—BOREE, Brahmin, swears that the Rao had *sole* authority at Bithoor.

9th.—INDRA, Sonar, swears that the Rao had sole authority at Bithoor and appointed a tumadar.

10th.—MENA RAO, shop-keeper, swears that the Rao was exercising full power at Bithoor, and everything was done by his orders.

11th.—GUNPUT, Jemandar, swears Abbad had no power to kill any European without orders from the Rao.

12th.—BUNSEEDER, swears that the Rao was ruling at Bithoor, and everything was done by his orders.

13th.—APPAJEE SHASTRI, swears that the European woman's life was temporarily spared through the influence of the Rao's wife, Meena Bai, over him, and that Mr. Caster was murdered by order of the Rao, that Abbad had no power to murder without an order of the Rao, and that a daily report was given to the Rao.

14th.—NARAIN RAO, swears that he heard the Rao tell the sowar that if they cut off the European officers' heads they would get both service and reward.

15th.—CHUNI SINGH, swears that he *heard* the Rao say "accha," referring to whether the European officers should be murdered or not.

16th.—AUBHANGUR, swears that he heard Abbad say to his sowars that it was the Rao's orders that the European officers should be murdered, this witness first swore that he heard the Rao give these orders himself.

If we had leisure we would continue our correspondent's *resumé*, and go through the whole evidence in this way. But as the Judges of the Sudder Nizamut are paid for it and we are not, we shall leave the task to them.

It will be argued we suppose in defence of the prisoner that he was not guilty because he could not help himself, that, surrounded by violent men bent on rebellion his life would have been forfeited had he shown any disposition, made any attempt to save English lives. This is the argument that has been brought forward in behalf of each of the rebel leaders in turn, indeed we have heard it urged as an extenuation for the rebels themselves, and it is most certainly the only argument that can possibly be adduced. The only argument, and a weaker, more wretched argument was never adduced to prop failing cause, though on account of it many demons in human form have been let loose on society, maudling sentimentalists and chicken-hearted men, who were afraid to look their duty in the face.

It is a miserably weak argument because in the first place it is a mere assumption that such an one's life would have been sacrificed had he attempted to do his duty. It is a mere assumption, the burden of the proof of which assuredly rests on the miscreant's defendant. Any one may assert that the life of such a rebel leader as the Rao would have been endangered had he attempted to do his duty but to claim an acquital on this ground, the assertion must be established by evidence. Certain witnesses indeed have given it as *their opinion* that his life would have been in danger—this is merely their opinion, and may be taken just for what the opinion of such men is worth. But it is no evidence. The only evidence that could possibly *prove* this, is evidence that will not be forthcoming, the evidence of the *actual attempt and its results*.

But in the second place allowing for the sake of argument that it was so, will this excuse the prisoner? Are we held excused, if we see a man about to blow out the brains of another and refrain to interfere, because we are afraid to go near the scene of strife, lest we should accidentally be wounded? A man is certainly excused if he commits certain acts under compulsion and under actual fear of death menacing him. But that there was any such immediate menace here has never even been assumed. The utmost that can be urged is that the Rao's interference to save British life *might have been dangerous to him*. Even this we only allow for the sake of argument. Of course no sane man has a doubt that the whole course of action was plotted and planned between him and the Nana.

In the case of the officers murdered at Chowbapore, so far from there having been any attempt or any desire to make an attempt to save them manifested, it appears on evidence that the cavalry were willing and inclined to conduct the officers in safety to Allahabad, and were dissuaded from doing so by the prisoner.

We have always adhered to the notion that the Nana is alive. Mr. Strafford who is defending the Rao, has been assured by numbers of people at Cawnpore and Bithoor that he is alive, and anxiously watching the issue of this trial, and if the Rao gets off he will come in and stand his trial too! Wonders never cease!

This is 1862, and that was in 1857.

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Superior quality	A. De Paul	Quarts	"	40
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